

Key drinking and its consequences. The information will no doubt be very useful for the furtherance of the temperance cause in Europe, while the "leading Americans" will enjoy a "good time" in the Old World.

THE PNEUMATIC DISSEMINATION OF SEWER GAS IN OUR HOMES.

An English scientific journal has recently and very ably discussed the grave problem of indoor ventilation. It is a matter of the greatest marvel that while engineers have provided the means of draining our cities of their noisome and pestilential matter, as yet nothing has been done to prevent the infection of our houses and bedrooms by the exhalations of the sewer. It is probable that very few of our most intelligent citizens have ever reflected upon the possible distribution of deadly poison among the inmates of their dwellings and even their palatial residences from the common drain of the whole city population.

It has generally been supposed that when the streets are kept clean and the sewers in good order municipal prudence has nothing more to do. It is very certain that in the present atmospheric condition of our Eastern cities the epidemics of the season will make rapid strides without these sanitary precautions. But we need to look further. It has been shown very clearly that the foul and disease-laden air of the public sewer can and does obtain admission into our chambers through the soil pipe, the bath outlet pipes and the pipes which connect our bathrooms with the subterranean drain. It was conclusively shown by the medical press of England that even the elegant saloons and tapestried rooms of Londonborough Lodge were tainted and impregnated with foul sewer gas, and that the late illness of the Prince of Wales was due to this exciting cause. It is very clear, too, that there must be a constant pressure of the sewer air on the pan or trap of the closet which must inevitably lead to an infiltration of the poisonous vapor into the house. If we suppose that the excremental matter which passes through the sewer in epidemic seasons is capable of conveying disease, as we know it is, the most cleanly and elegant mansion on our finest avenues, and even our sumptuous suburban villas, are seen to be in direct communication with the most filthy and putrescent nests of disease in the worst tenement houses.

The open pipes in the houses (which are also introduced into every bedroom) in performing their functions in removing waste water are so many vents for the deadliest vapors confined in the sewerage. The foul air returns and insinuates itself into our houses by more than one process. A wind pressure, exerted on the open mouth of the sewer at great distances from the house, or such a pressure on any street corner sewer opening, at once sends the infectious miasm into the internal atmosphere of our dwellings. The increase of the specific gravity of the external atmosphere also forces the sewer air into our nostrils. Even the draft of chimneys in a tight building, and especially when it is closed up at night, must be fed and kept up partly through the numerous small pipes which connect with the general sewer drainage.

All these unsuspected avenues of death are alarming, because no amount of care and cleanliness can avert the danger so long as our houses are arranged as at present. But the remedy is not a difficult one. No cesspit, sink or trap should be allowed anywhere inside the walls of the dwelling; but these should be constructed outside, and charcoal strainers and filters be extensively employed. As our London contemporary—*Nature*—suggests, the pneumatics of the private dwelling are quite as important as the hydraulics, and the dozen or more small pipes of sinks, baths, &c., should every one be made to empty, not directly into the sewer, but should be collected and "allowed to discharge their contents into the open air over a trap communicating with the house drain, so that reflux of sewer gas into the house would be simply impossible."

We regard this suggestion as of unpeakable importance in the technical details of house building, and especially of all flats, tenement houses and hotels. A man's home is of more consequence to him than the whole outside world, and if our modern science is worth anything it should bring itself to our hearths and firesides. The London *Times* well says of this matter:—"What a satire on the universal diffusion of knowledge, on the lectures of the Royal Society, on hundreds of scientific and educational institutions and on all our new inventions and discoveries! Here is the simplest thing in the whole world, which wanted only common sense, and nobody seems to have thought of it—nay, we are not sure that our architects and builders will be thinking of it next year. It is far too simple and too deadly an affair."

We see no reason why legal municipal enactments should not at once be made and henceforth rigidly enforced, if not retrospectively at least prospectively, in all our future public buildings, and even in the construction of private residences. An early and energetic improvement of these suggestions would go far to arrest and mitigate the peril we are in from smallpox and Asiatic cholera, with the ravages of which we may very soon be overtaken.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

PROFESSOR VACHERY has nearly completed his "History of Bokhara and Transoxiana," founded on Oriental manuscripts.

"BIRTS OF TRAVEL," by H. H. (Helen Hunt), will appear from the press of J. R. Osgood & Co. in a few days.

MR. VAN NOSTRAND will shortly issue "A Treatise on Acoustics in Connection with Ventilation," by Alexander Saelzer, architect.

MUNN & Co., of New York, are about to issue a volume entitled "The Science Record for 1872," a compendium of scientific progress and discovery during the past year.

ANOTHER new historical magazine is to be issued, this time from Schenectady, N. Y., to be called *The Historical Record*, and to be devoted to the early history of the Mohawk Valley and to historical research in general. It will be issued monthly.

"PLAIN TALK ABOUT INANITY," with REMARKS ON HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS, is the title of a forthcoming work by Dr. T. W. Fisher, late of the Boston Asylum for the Insane. It may fairly be said, considering the amount of literature on the subject, that insanity is one of the great questions of the age.

"THE DUKES SNAKE," a poem of much power, written by J. Boyle O'Reilly, of Boston, is going the rounds, credited to John Hay. "Too bad," says the Boston *Tribune*.

FRANCE.

Herald Special Report from the French Capital.

Parliamentary Proposition for the Confiscation of Napoleon's Personal Property.

Scene of Excitement in the Assembly.

Twenty Votes in Favor of the Confiscation.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the capital of France.

PARIS, Jan. 24, 1872.

The French Assembly was moved by the occurrence of a scene of tremendous excitement during the session to-day.

A member named Naquet, who is remarkable for his personal appearance, being a dwarf in size and hunchbacked, proposed a resolution declaring the confiscation of Napoleon's family property to the uses of the State. The proposition was received with shouts of derision by the members generally, and only twenty hands were held up in favor of it.

Legislative Sentiment in Favor of Commercial Protection.—The Trade Treaty with England Likely to Be Repealed.—Raw Material May Perhaps Go Free.—A Bonaparte Victory at the Fountains Head of the House.—Bourbonism.—The Cause of the Pope.

PARIS, Jan. 24, 1872.

The Committee of the Assembly are ready to report in favor of the abrogation of the commercial treaty with Great Britain.

The majority of the Assembly Committee is still averse to the taxation of raw material.

THE CABINET A UNIT, AND LIKELY TO REMAIN SO. No immediate change will be made in the Ministry.

All rumors to the contrary are false.

A BONAPARTIST VICTORY.

Prince Napoleon has been elected to the Council of Ajaccio, Corsica.

BOURBONISM LIKELY TO FUSE.

Efforts are making to bring about a fusion of the branches of the House of Orleans. The Count of Paris intends to visit the Count of Chambord, when an attempt will be made to reconcile their conflicting political interests.

HOW THE PREMIER FEELS TOWARDS THE POPE.

The Mayor of Montpellier has been dismissed from his office because of his conduct during the recent anti-Papal disturbance.

NATIVE OUTRAGE AGAINST THE PRUSSIAN.

A Prussian soldier was attacked by a French workman at Epernay to-day, and badly wounded. The assailant has been arrested and will be tried. No serious complications are likely to result from the occurrence.

ENGLAND.

The Duke Democracy Prepared for an Open Air Demonstration.

Humanitarian Lessons from the United States.—London Swept by a Severe Storm.—Damage to the New House of Parliament.—Course of the Gale Toward the Continent.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 24, 1872.

The mass meeting in support of Sir Charles Dilke is advertised for the 5th of February, the day before the opening of Parliament. As no hall of sufficient capacity can be obtained the meeting will be held in Trafalgar square.

SOCIAL REFORM AND LESSONS FROM AMERICA.

Mr. Dalrymple, M. P., who recently made a tour of inspection of the inebriate asylums in the United States, intends to bring the result of his observations before Parliament.

He proposes to secure additional information by introducing early in the session a motion to empower the committee of the House of Commons to invite leading Americans to give evidence before it as to the methods and progress of inebriate reform in their country.

LONDON SWEEP BY A GALE.

A severe storm commenced here yesterday evening and lasted all night, raging with great violence. The gale at times became a hurricane.

Rain poured down in torrents, flooding the lower portions of the city.

The Parliament building was damaged, the water penetrating the roof in several places and injuring the decorations and furniture.

COURSE OF THE GALE TOWARD THE CONTINENT.

The weather reports show that the storm extended throughout the British Isles and reached some portions of the Continent.

THE DAMAGE ON LAND.

Telegraph wires are prostrated in various directions and communication interrupted.

DREAD OF DISASTERS AT SEA.

In the Channel and on the Irish coast the storm was extensively severe. Serious disasters to shipping are feared, although partly owing to the derangement of the wires no wrecks are yet reported.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

Two hundred and twenty-two bales of American cotton were landed at Liverpool to-day.

GERMANY.

Treaty Relations with Great Britain.—Imperial Honor to an English Artist.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Jan. 24, 1872.

The draft of a treaty between Great Britain and the German empire for the extradition of criminals has been laid before the Federal Council.

IMPERIAL HONOR TO LANDSEER.

The Emperor of Germany has knighted and conferred the Order of Merit on the distinguished English painter, Sir Edwin Landseer.

AUSTRIA.

Parliamentary Compliment to the Diplomacy of the United States.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, Jan. 24, 1872.

The lower house of the Reichsrath to-day without debate passed a second reading the convention between Austria and the United States recently negotiated by Minister Jay.

CUBAN SUGAR CROP.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Jan. 24, 1872.

Recent heavy rains stopped cane grinding on many plantations. The rain ceased to-day and operations will be speedily resumed.

SPAIN.

Resignation of the Sagasta-Maleampo Cabinet and a Ministerial Crisis.

Parliamentary Combination Against the Adverses of the Crown.—Herrero's Defeat for the Presidency of the Cortes.—Official Anticipation of Legislative Repudiation.—Interview with the King and Advice from Amadeus.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Jan. 24—P. M.

The members of the Sagasta-Maleampo Ministry have resigned their portfolios, placing them in the hands of the King.

Defeat of the Ministry in the Cortes.—The Parliamentary Presidency Test Question and an Adverse Vote.

MADRID, Jan. 24, 1872.

The defeat of Señor Herrera for President of the lower House of the Cortes decided the fate of the then existing Cabinet.

At the first sitting of the Cortes, during the proceedings preliminary to organization, it became evident that the temper of the House was against the present government, and that the Ministerial candidate for the Speaker's chair had little chance of success.

On the test vote the opposition showed itself largely in the majority, and Herrera's defeat in the regular election for President was inevitable.

SAGASTA'S INTERVIEW WITH THE KING.

For this Señor Sagasta did not wait.

He immediately visited the King, and informed him that the vote in the Cortes left him but two alternatives—the dissolution of the Cortes or the resignation of the Ministry.

CAUTION OF THE CROWN AND PRUDENT ACTION OF THE MINISTRY.

The latter course was decided upon, and the King said he should take counsel with the President of the Senate, the Vice President of the House and with Señores Herrera, Zorrilla and Serrano before the formation of a new Cabinet.

Señor Sagasta and the present Ministers were requested to return their portfolios until some decisive result was reached.

THE FUTURE.

To-day being a holiday the Cortes is not in session. To-morrow the regular election for President will be held.

Señor Sagasta's Election to the Presidency of the Cortes.

The vicious custom of attaching political and party importance to the office of President of the Cortes is the cause of the present Ministerial trouble in Spain, just as it was at the moment when Señor Sagasta was himself chosen to preside over the deliberations of the Parliamentary body.

This event occurred on the 24 of October, 1871. Señor Olozaga having gone to Paris as Spanish Ambassador, his post as President of the Cortes had to be filled. The government candidate was Señor Rivero, the chief of the democratic faction, it being the opinion of Señor Zorrilla and his progressist companions that they could best turn down the opposition of the republicans and carry their reform schemes that way. Señor Sagasta showed himself to be put forward by his personal friends of the Progressist party, and his party flag was eagerly joined by the conservatives and Carlists, the former because Sagasta had shown of late considerable tendencies to separate himself from the radical camp, and the latter because they imagined that the more perturbation they could bring about in the camp of the Amadeists the better for the cause of Don Carlos.

The voting resulted—Sagasta, 110; Rivero, 109; blanks, 17—total, 236. Neither candidate having the half plus one of the total of those present as is required by the rules of the Spanish Legislature, there had to be a second voting.

The numbers then stood—Sagasta, 124; Rivero, 113. The party analysis was thus:—Sagasta had, progressists, 49; unionists, 50; opposition constitutional, 15; Carlists, 10; total, 124. Rivero had, progressists, 47; democrats, 31; republicans, 35; total, 113.

The result of Sagasta's victory last year was to destroy the prospect just opened up before Spain of a settled government and one of extreme liberal views, presided over by Zorrilla. All were placed at "sixes and sevens" and "poor Spain" sent adrift on the ocean of troubled politics once more, where she has remained floating since.

ROME.

Civic Population of the Ancient Centre of Civilization.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Jan. 24, 1872.

The census of Rome has been completed. The total population of the city is 240,000.

ROUMANIA.

Repeal of the Railroad Company's Rules of Incorporation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 24, 1872.

The obstacles to the execution of the Railway Settlement law have been removed by altering the status of the company. It is expected that the Legislative Chambers will ratify the changes made by the government.

TURKEY.

Cholera Disappeared from Constantinople—Clean Bills of Health.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 24, 1872.

The cholera has disappeared from this city and suburbs.

Clean bills of health are now granted to all departing vessels.

AUSTRALIA.

The Antipodal Scientists Suffer Disappointment.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 24, 1872.

Advices from Melbourne, Australia, report that the observation of the solar eclipse there was a failure, owing to cloudy weather.

MEXICO.

Tamaulipas in Revolt—Reported Battle at Camargo and Success of the Revolutionists.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MATAMOROS, Jan. 24, 1872.

General Macedonia Capistrán, President of the Supreme Court of the State of Tamaulipas, issued a proclamation yesterday against the government, advising his friends to prepare for action. He had, heretofore, wielded great influence on the frontier and been foremost in suppressing the revolution.

Severe fighting was reported at Camargo yesterday between the forces of General Cortina and General Quiroga, in which the revolutionists were victorious.

The telegraph was cut, and rumors of General Quiroga's advance on this city prevailed all day.

BURGERS CAPTURED.

As an early hour yesterday morning Detective Farley received information that a burglary had been done on the premises of Messrs. Friedmann & Lauterbach, 14 Warren street. Mr. Farley went to 161 Varick street, where he supposed the thieves lived, and going up into the house came upon the scene as the robbers were in the act of estimating the value of their plunder. The face of the well known detective caused a consternation in the dwelling, and Mr. Farley captured his prey and brought the two men to the Central Office. They gave their names as George Brainer, alias Watson, alias Johnson, and Jacob Williams. Captain Irving recognized the men as old offenders, and locked them up previous to examination before Judge Dowling this morning. Detective Farley recovered about twenty-five hundred dollars' worth of property, belonging, it is supposed, to Friedmann & Co.

THE SEARCH FOR LIVINGSTONE.

Ministerial Aid for the Anglo-African Expedition.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 24, 1872.

The Right Honorable the Lord Mayor of London has called a public meeting for Tuesday in aid of the British expedition for the relief of Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer.

THE HERALD AND DR. LIVINGSTONE.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette, Jan. 24.]

It must not be supposed that the report of the New York HERALD who has been despatched in search of Dr. Livingstone has no other mission to perform than the discovery of that traveller. He is, as we learn from his letter to the HERALD dated a wharfed, district of Uyanayembo, July 4, 1871, to "ascertain from Livingstone what discoveries he has made—only," it is added, "such facts as he would be pleased to give to one who had made such efforts to reach him." It is to be feared that if the object of the search hears that a HERALD reporter is on his track with the intention of "interviewing" him he may dive into some unknown region where no reporter can follow him, and, as regards the prospect of intelligence, we shall be worse off than we were before. The discovery of Livingstone is, however, but a trifling portion of the work cut out for the reporter before he can do the office of the HERALD; it is merely the first of a mission embracing other objects of more or less importance.

The instructions (says the reporter) which I received from you close on two years ago were given with the usual brevity of the HERALD. They were to go on to Livingstone, and get what news you can relating to his discovery. But before setting out Livingstone in the unknown wilds of Africa I had other orders to fulfil which you had given me. I had to present at the inauguration of the Suez Canal; I had to ascend the Nile of the first cataract. I had to write full accounts of what I had seen and what was done—a guide to Lower and Upper Egypt. From Egypt I was instructed to go to Jerusalem, write up what Warren was discovering under the ruins of the Temple, and then to proceed to the Crimea, whence I was to send you descriptions of Sebastopol, as it stands to-day, of the graveyards in the battlefields, where England and France met Russia in the shock of war. This done, I had to travel through the Caucasus, visit Turkish, find out what Stambul and the Russian were doing for the conquest of the Caucasus, and then advance towards India. Next I had to travel through the length of Persia and write about the Persian Valley, the railroad that has been on the tapis so long and its prospects. Lastly, I had to sail to the African coast, and, according to circumstances, seek out Livingstone.

That the search may be successful every one must hope, and there can be no doubt that if Livingstone is still to be found no one is so likely to get him as a New York HERALD reporter, who thus concludes his despatch:—"Until I hear more of him, or see the long-absent old man face to face, I bid you farewell; but, wherever he is, be sure I shall not give up the chase. If alive, you shall hear what he has to say; if dead, I will find and bring his bones to you."

[From the Sacramento Daily Record, Jan. 15.]

In these days of enterprise and perseverance there appears to be no object that is not attainable by the ingenuity of man; and there is no better evidence of this fact than the pertinacious perseverance of our journals in the procuring of intelligence from every corner of the earth. This is a comparatively easy task when points of interest are accessible to railroads and telegraph. The New York HERALD, however, has recently demonstrated that nothing can stand in the way of journalistic enterprise, by timing at the expense of a year's expense, an expedition to the wilds of Africa in search of the famous Dr. Livingstone. No more interesting object of inquiry could be devised, and no more entertaining narrative can be laid before the reading public than the account of this search for the world's great explorer. . . .

The success of this expedition—which is the greatest effort of journalism the world has yet seen—would be but a fitting reward to the public spirit of its originators, and will add another laurel to the fame of the American press.

[From the Houston (Texas) Telegraph, Jan. 16.]

The expedition fitted out by the New York HERALD to search for Livingstone, has created no little stir in England. The London *Telegraph* thinks it a shame to the country that an English subject who has done so much for the cause of discovery should have been neglected, and that it should be left to foreign private individuals to do the work that properly belongs to the British government.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Missouri Liberals Still on the Old Platform.—Great Array of Resolutions.—Peace, Prosperity and Plenty Can Come Alone by These Means.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 24, 1872.

The Liberal Republican Mass Convention met here to-day. It is one of the largest ever assembled in the State, nearly every county being represented. Judge Dehart, of Grundy county, was elected temporary chairman, and Colonel Lander, Secretary. After the appointment of committees the Convention took a recess until two o'clock P. M.

On resuming in the afternoon the Committee on Resolutions made their report, as follows:—

Resolved, That we, the liberal republicans of Missouri, faithful now, as we were in the dark days of the war, to the vital principles of true republicanism, do hereby declare that we are determined to secure the permanent peace and prosperity of our State by the adoption of the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That we demand, with equal urgency for all, complete amnesty for all, that the intellect and experience of every State may be welcomed to active service for the common welfare.

Resolved, That no form of taxation is just or wise which puts needless burdens upon the people. We demand a general reduction of the tax on real estate, and a complete exemption in addition to the revenue yielded to the Treasury by an increase in the duties on foreign products, and consequent for the benefit of favored industries.

Resolved, That the shameless abuse of government patronage for the control of elections and elections for the interest of an individual faction or of a party, with its consequent corruption and demoralization of the public service, demands a thorough reform of the public service. Those who would suppress investigation forget the higher duty to the people to suppress to any party. We honor those Senators whose courageous course has compelled the disclosure of gross misdeeds, and we demand the speedy and hearty support of all citizens.

Resolved, That loyal self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized authority; it is time to stop the growing encroachment of the executive upon the law of all. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State's self-protection, and for the nation the widest freedom of trade and commerce.

Resolved, That true republicanism demands the suppression of power and works for reforms necessary for the public welfare. We demand the speedy and hearty support of all citizens.

Resolved, That the time has come when we must sweep from power men who prostitute the name of all republicans who desire the reform movement to be a mere cloak for the selfish interests of a few.

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